NEW YORK HERALD.

FAMES GORDON SENSETT,

FFFICE N. W. CORNED OF NASSAU AND FULTON BY

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ABVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. FRIED'S GARDEN Broadway-Young Hungles on the

SOWERY THEATRE BOWERY-PIRATES OF THE XISSI

GEORGE CHRISTY'S AND WOOD'S MINSTREIS, No KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Brondway-Parniot

BUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 471 Broadway-Valuania

New York, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

Mails for Europe. Cultard mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leach, will eave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

fine HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

a wrappers, sixpence. on and advertisements for any edition of the How York HERALD will be received at the following

—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornnill.

40. 40. 8 Place de la Bourse.

501. do. do. 7 Rumford street.

502. John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The screw steamship Indian, which left Liver pool on the morning of the 16th inst., arrived at Quebec on Sunday morning, and the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool morning of the 19th inst. arrived at Halifax yesterday, thus placing us in pos session of a week's later European intelligence. The news is interesting, and in some respects important. The papers state that the questions at some between Great Britain and the United States are in a fair way of adjustment. Spain has again been convulsed with one of those popular insurrections which are so common in that country. The revolt grew out of the opposition compelling Espartero and his colleagues to resign, and the formation of a new ministry, with Gen. O'Donnell at its head. In Madrid the National Guard and citizens fraternized. Gen. Infante and Pacheta, a bull fighter, headed the revolutionists, and for thirty hours kept up a bloody fight with the troops, but were eventually overcom and the government remained triumphant at every point. Except in Sarragossa, at last accounts the insurrection had been crushed out, the national guard had been disbanded, and the country declared in a state of seige. As soon as the news of the insurrection reached Paris orders were issued for the dispatch of an army of observation to the Spanish frontier. There had been disturbances in Copenhagen, incited by the Mormon emissaries, which required the intervention of soldiery to quell them. Lord Palmerston had stated in Parliament that the English government was not prepared to explain what line of policy it would pursue with respect to the affairs of Italy, as ed by the Congress of Paris. Late accounts from Italy represent the condition of affairs there as anything but satisfactory. Signs of discontent had become manifest among the army, and a revolt was likely to cocur at any moment. The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British army. King Otho's abdication of the throse of Greece was still spoken of, and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria peinted to as his successor. The Empress of Anstria has been confined of a daughter. The cotton market at Liverpool had fluctuated during prices current at the sailing of the steamer of the Breadstuffs, owing to the prevalence of weather unfavorable for the grain harvest, had improved. Consols are quoted at 95 ja96 , with no material change in the money market. Previous rates for American stocks were maintained, but the demand

was inactive. By the Arabia we have also later dates from Chies, India and Australia. The insurrection around Canton had been suppressed, but affairs gene rally had not materially improved. In India another revolt of the Santals was apprehended. In Northern Madras all was tranquil. An active export of cotton is reported. Melbourne dates are to the 25th of April. Trade was active, and gold had declined to 76s. 6d. There is nothing new in politics. The ship Royal Charter had made the voyage from Liverpool to Melbeurne in the remarkable short time of fifty nine days only.

The European news received yesterday by the Indian came to hand too late for its effect on the market to be felt. Before the news 300 a 400 bales of cotton were sold at unchanged prices. After its receipt no sales were reported. Flour was heavy, and common to medium brands were about 5c. per barrel lower. 200 a 300 bbls. new Virginia, Petersburg. " North Side" and Hope Mills brands were sold at 29. Wheat was pretty a:tive, and quite firm for choice qualities. Handsome new Maryland sold at \$1 81, and choice Canada at \$1 82. The sales embraced lower grades of Canadian. Western and Southern, quotations for which will be found in another column. Corn was in good demand, with free sales, but at rather easier prices, which ranged from 56c. from the slip, fo distilling cargoes, to 58c. from store, and sound Western mixed at 60c. a 61c. No Southern yellow was on the market. Prime Southern white was held at 80c. Pork sold in a moderate way, at 870 371 for mess. Sugars sold to the extent of 900 a 1,000 hhds., 300 of which were Porto Rico, 50 New Orleans, and the remainder Cuba muscovado, with 90 boxes, all at steady and full prices. Freights were slack for Liverpool, and rather easier for shippers while to London and the Continent they were un-

By the arrival of the bark Maraval, Capt. Perry at this port yesterday from Turks Islands, we have received papers to the 16th inst. They contain as local news of the slightest importance. A vessel at Grand Turk, from Port au Platt, reports that the Emperor Soulouque was about to acknowledge the endence of the Dominican republic, and that an treaty of peace will shortly be concluded between the two parties who inhabit the island of St. Domingo. Commissioners are to be appointed by both governments for the purpose of fixing the boundaries, and the English and French consuls are to set as osapires in any dispute which may arise. h opes are entertained that the peace may be lasting. and that much good will result therefrom to all par ties concerned.

By the arrival of the tark Ariel, Captain Chess. man, we have received advices from Port-an-Prince to the 14th inst. Captain Cheseman reports that it was perfectly healthy at that place; that there were not, nor bad there been during his stay, any cases of sickness among the shipping.

A heavy storm prevailed last evening west of Pitta burg and Buffa.'o, causing a suspension of telegraphic business. For the same reason we were unable to obtain anything front Halifax yesterday afternoon, antil about six o'clock, and during the whole even-

ing it was extremely difficult to do any business

Congress entered upon the thirty-fifth week of the cosion yesterday. In the Senate the bill amendatory of the diplomatic and consular system was furthe considered and passed. A resolution, calling on the President to communicate whatever in formation he may have respecting affairs in California, with reference to the operations of the san vancisco Vigilance Committee, and whether appliration has been made by the G vernor of that State for aid in enforcing the laws, was adopted. A petition from Commodore Vanderbilt, that a con tract be made with him for carrying the mail between New York and Southampton, was pre sented. A bill was also introduced authorizing a contract for menthly trips between the we ports for ten years, at \$16,680 the round trip, the service to be increased to semi-monthly trips if considered ne cessary. Bills making appropriations for the improvement of the harbors at the mouths of Grand iver and Black Lake, Michigan, were passed. In he House the bill providing for the improvement of the Des Meines Rapids, in the Mississippi river, was passed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas. A mo tion to suspend the rules, in order to enable the Se lect Committee to report on the Pacific Radroad bill was negatived, and subsequently ten thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The House went into Committee on the Army Appropria tion bill. An amendment that no part of the military force of the tederal government shall be em ployed in Kansas in enforcing the existing laws there, and otherwise carrying out the doctrines o the free State party with regard to the Territory was adopted by a vote of eighty-eight against forty The evening session was devoted to the discussion

political questions generally. Colonel John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, habeen appointed Governor of Kansas, in place of Witon Shanuon, removed.

The Health Commissioners, at their meeting yes terday, took action to secure, in the present sence of rain, a thorough cleaning at night, with Croton water, of the gutters in the streets. This is one of the most important steps taken yet for the preservation of the health of the city.

The Kansas Question at Washington-Patching up a Compromise.

We understand that among the republicans of the House of Representatives, of a practical turn of mind, a new scheme for the pacification of Kansas has been projected. It is to be of a composite character, embracing some of the specifications of most of the various other healing measures proposed, including even some of the provisions-in a modified form-of the Senate bill of Messrs. Toombs and Douglas.

The new bill to be brought forward will, ac cording to our information, declare the Missouri-Kansas Legislature an imposition, and its statutes null and void; will provide for a new census of the Territory; for the submission, subsequently, of the Topeka free State constitution to a vote of the people; and for a supervisory commission. &c., over the required elections, but not to be appointed by the President. We are further advised that this bill will secure the support of the Fillmore men of the House, which will account at once for its close shaving and hair splitting "be twist the south and southwest sides." It is not a republican measure; it is not a democratic measure; it is not squatter sovereignty, nor is it executive nor Congressional sovereignty-the measure is simply a mixture compounded expressly to suit the peculiar and very delicate stomachs of the Fillmore men of the House, who hold the balance of power between the democrats and republicans of that body. This balance of power is composed of Southern Know Nothings, and we know that the strength of this party in the South depends mainly upon their hostility to any further encouragement to foreign immigration, because it supplies a powerful stimulus to the anti-slavery agitation in the North. A Kansas bill, therefore, that will suit both the Fremont and the Fillmore men of the House must necessarily be a curious piece of patchwork, and will inevitably result in cheating the one party or the other.

All the world knows that the policy of the democrats is to make Kansas a slave State, and that the policy of the republicans is to make the Territory a free State. The sympathies of the Southern Fillmore men are also inclined to slavery: and this plea constitutes the peculiar availability of Mr. Fillmore in the South, to wit :- He is as good for slavery as Mr. Buchanan. When we hear, therefore, of the republicans framing a Kansas bill to suit the taste of the Fillmore Know Nothings, the outside world will suspect that there is a Presidential movement of some sort at the bottom of it, and that possibly it may involve the first decisive step to the with drawal of Mr. Fillmore from the contest. Perhaps it may have been discovered that there is danger that even in the South Fremont may yet supersede Fillmore as the most popular antidemocratic candidate, and this projected fusion in the House upon a Kansas bill may be but the signal for a general fusion upon Kansas and

Frement throughout the South. Whatever may be in the wind, the provision of this newly projected Kansas bill, as they comto us, are by no means likely to become a lav during this session. The bill will be rejected by Mr. Toombs, Mr. Douglas, and the democratic ma jority of the Senate, because it leaves the "man fest destiny" of Kansas in doubt. Mr. Douglas has cope too fur to turn his back upon the border ruffians at this stage of the game, and Mr. Toombe knows too much to consent to deprive the President of the executive and supervisory powe granted him in the Senate bill. In fact, all expedients in Congress at a doubtful compromise between the admission of Kausas as a free State or as a slave State must fall to the ground. There is, however a large majority in the Senate which may be relied upon to resist all half-way measures involving the probable or even possible loss of Kansas to the South ; while there does not appear to be anything like a satisfactory majoriy, even of one, in the House for Kansas as a free State by positive legislation. It is easy, then, to perceive that there is no prospect for the passage in reference to Kansas of any milk-and-water or

half-and-half pacification of Kansas this session. What, then, should be done? The democracy of the House should insist upon the adoption of he Senate bill of Mr. Toombs as their ultimateum, and make it a test with the Fillmore Know Nothings of the South of their fidelity to Southern institutions. The Senate bill is satisfactory to the leading Southern nlira slavery men of the Senate-they know all about it, and particularly how the President has promised to administer the powers with which Mr. Toombs and Mr. Dougias propose to invest him. Mr. Pierce understands as well as Mr. Toombs, that the drift, intent and expectation of the Senate bill is that it will result in making Kansas a slave State. And again, we ask, and yet again, why not? Is not the South entitled to it, in view of an equilibrium of power in the Senate? And, in any contingency, has not the North a majority in the House sufficient for all | duty.

purposes of sectional protection against any possit le contingency of Southern aggression. with the surrender of Kansas to the South? Let the pro-slavery democracy in Congress put these questions to the Southern Know Nothings, and demand of them an explicit answer to the ques tion-Are you for Kansas as a free State or as a slaveState? Answer us yea or nay, in your vote upon this bill of the Senate.

We are aware that since the defection of Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, there are other Northern Buchanan men who shrink from any further recognition of the doings of the border ruffians. We know that the report of the Kansas Committee has created some considera ble fluttering in the democratic camp; but these signs of fear and trembling should induce the real Southern democracy to spur up their weaker Northern brethren to the work while yet the coast is clear. If the pro slavery party in Congress act this session boldly and yet sagaciously, they may get such a law fo the pacification of Kansas as will secure her ad mission as a slave State. Any scheme with any pretensions to squatter sovereignty and the popu ar vote of the actual settlers of Kansascheme of this sort, we say, which proposes t ake away from the President the important discretionary and executive power embodied in the bill of the Senate, will hazard the less of Kansas to the South.

From this time to the close of the present ses sion we may expect all sorts of Kansas impedi ments in the House to the annual appropriation bills. It is quite possible that some of these bills may be defeated from a deadlock between the two houses upon a Kansas amendment or two. To avoid all such obstructions, let the pre-slavery party of the House move to tack on to some ap propriate bill (say the Civil and Diplomatic bill) the Senate scheme for the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and make the Southern Fillmore men show their hands upon it-pro-slavery or noslavery-and the scheme may yet be passed. Let it become a law, and the South, satisfied with heir prize, will be in a condition to regard all further agitation of the slavery question as the idle wind; for, with the new Senate bill in the hands of the President, and with the United States army at his command to enforce law and order, Kansas, as sure as fate, will come out of her chrysalis condition a full blown Southern State, niggers and all, with margin enough for all the surplus pigger stock of Virginia, at the rate of twenty thousand niggers a year, for at least iwenty years to come.

The South are entitled to Kansas; but this is their last chance. All half-way measures are hazardous. The only safe plan, upon a plausible footing, is the bill of Mr. Toombs, with or without the amendments of Mr. Douglas, and now is the crisis of the game.

THE HEAT AND THE DROUGHT .- For the past fortnight we have endured a spell of unexampled heat. For fourteen days-more or less-the thermometer has risen above 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the afternoon; and during half this period, it has risen above 95 degrees these figures applying, of course, to the shade. A like period of time has elapsed since we had any rain. The last shower we had was a mere bucket full, which was hardly felt by the thirsty fields; a month may be said to have passed since we had a real wholesome, copious fall of rain.

The consequences of this misfortune stare us in he face on every side when we go into the country. Far and wide the eye roams vainly in search of any green thing. The fields are brown the trees a dirty, dim color. Clouds of dust defile the face of gardens, and taint the foliage. Houses look hot and ready to burn up: a match. it seems, would kindle them from basement to chimney. Streams have long since run dry: and now the wells are beginning to fail. In several parts of the neighboring country people are already obliged to send their servants and cattle a long distance-over a mile, in some instances-in search of water.

This is, thus far, a repetition of the scene of 1854. In the autumn of that year, as every one remembers, America was visited by one of the most severe droughts ever known in this country. The whole face of the land was dried up: the corn and various fall crops were almost wholly destroyed. In many parts of the West cattle died by the hundred for the want of water-every stream, pond, spring and well for miles around them, having dried up. The earth became so hard, and dry, and baked, that fine, healthy trees died for want of kindly soil; and as to digging, it was mere shovelling of dust.

The drought of 1854 lasted several weeks That of the present year has only lasted a fortnight, and there is every reason to hope that it may be drawing near its conclusion. On Sunday morning there were clouds that betokened rain i the west; on Sunday night the sun set in a storm cloud. But, alas! neither rain nor storm came and the earth grows drier and our throats more parched. Very few people think of a drought as it ought to be considered. Another fortnight without rain would cost this country over twenty millions of dollars in actual lost produce, while it would enhance the value of necessaries of life very considerably. If we have no rain for a week, even, we shall have to pay much dearer for our corn, our pork, our potatoes, our garden

It is a painful reflection, but one cannot conceal the fact that droughts are becoming more frequent than was usual formerly in this country. No doubt the general and reckless destruction of trees, and clearing of wide spaces of land have had much to do with the phenomenon. Whencesoever it arises, it is a subject that may properly give rise to great sorrow.

FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES MAILS-CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY .- Mr. J. W. Sullivan, well known formerly as a newspaper vender of this city, now a resident of San Francisco, has petitioned Congress for indemnification for losses sustained by him through the neglect and bad management of the Post Office Department. The failure of the mail contractor to perform his contracts has been the cause of these losses, and Mr. Sullivan, in the memorial which he has sent in to Congress, asserts a legal and equitable claim to this indemnity. It is a just and equitable demand. The government has taken charge of his newspaper packages for a consideration, and they have not delivered them. The statement is verified under oath. The account accompanying the petition begins with October, 1854, extends down to March, 1856, and shows a loss of 49,407 papers, which, at the cash value to Mr. Sullivan, am to \$12.351 75: We think he has done right to seek redress at the hands of Congress, and it is hoped that it will lay aside for the time the law of the duello and the schemes of the railroad speculators, to do a little common justice, and thus compel the mail contractors to do their

The State Conventions and State Officers. To-morrow the first of the State Conventions of the numerous parties in this State opens its sessions at Syracuse, for the purpose of bringing forward candidates for Governor and other State officers, and nominating electoral tickets. Two conventions of the two democratic factions will be held, and an attempt will be made, preliminary to action, to unite their elements in one convention before proceeding to work in the matter before them.

We have already stated, in various forms and shapes, the peculiar character of the election in this State, as it applies to local officers. The Presidential contest will take care of itself; but in our coming State elections a new power has been developing itself, and seeking to control everything connected with State policy, railroads, canals, and other matters of public interest. We have shown hat the great Central Railroad monopoly, with vast schemes in future, has been moving heaven and earth to control the nominations of the democratic twin conventions, by putting up their own candidates, such as Corning & Co., and puting down the popular candidates, such as Fernando Wood. A day or two will determine the isue of this struggle between the monopoly and the remaining portion of the democracy in this State.

Another State Convention has been announced. under the name of republican, forming that part of the constituency of New York which supports Colonel Fremont for the Presidency. The selfelected dictators of this portion of the people have issued the following manifesto for the meet ing of a convention in the city of Syracuse, or the 17th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for Governor and other State officers:-

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs on the 24th day of July, 1856, the 17th of september was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, as will be seen by the following notice:—

lowing notice:—
TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

The people of the State of New York, without regard past political differences or divisions, who are opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy the present national administration, to the extension slavery in o the Territories, in favor of the atmission kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the defend government to the principles of Washington an Jefferson, are requested to choose two delegates fro each Assembly district, to meet in State Convention is of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 17th day next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose ning a P es A P esidential Electoral Ticket, and for prese idates to be supported for the office of Govern

Grming a P esidential Electoral Ticket, and for presenting candidates to be supported for the office of Governo and Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, one State Prison Inspector, and a Clerk for the Court of Appeals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, SIMEON DEAPER, JAMES B. TAYLOR, D. DUDLET FIELD, JOSEPH BLUNT, JAMES W. NYE, JOHN L. SCHOOLERAFT, DEGDATUS WRIGHT, JOSEPH DAVIS, J. McB. DAVINSON, C. P. WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM B. OLIN, JAMES FORSYTH, E. G. SPAULDING, PHILIP DOESHEIMER, LEVI C. TURNER Cooperatown. STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer. LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton. STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delhi, DANIEL T. JONES, Syracuse. A. G. RICE, Elicottville.

S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina. SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester. CHAS. O. SHEPARO, Arcade, Wyoming Co. Republican State Committee.

We perceive in this list of names several of the

We perceive in this list of names several of the managers of the railroads who are in the interest and combined with the great Central Railroad monopoly, and whose purpose is to bring forward a candidate calculated to subserve the railroad interest exclusively, whatever may be the fate of the nominations made to-morrow at Syracuse. One of the candidates named for this party is Edwin D. Morgan, a manager in the Hudson River Railroad, and who is supposed to be in the interest of the vast schemes matured for future action, provided the Central Railroad monopoly carry their purpose in any party in this State. Other names at the West have been mentioned in connection with the republican nomination; but those among the ranks of the republicans opposed to the vast schemes of the railroad monopoly have, we understand, ex pressed some desire to adopt the novel purpose of taking hold of Horace Greeley's white hat, old In the manifesto of the republicans no time

great coat, cowhide boots, and all. Good-try it. was specified for the election of delegates. This is done under the exclusive advice of that Talleyrand on a small scale. Thurlow Weed. They mean to keep the time and place of returning the delegates secret, in order to effect their ob ject, nominate their own men, and carry out the railroad schemes before the people are aware of their designs.

We trust the notice we now give will rouse the republicans to watch the popular interest in these approaching meetings. We have warned the democracy of the same danger, and we now warn the republicans that the time of action approaches.

MR. HERBERT'S CASE.-Some weeks since, Mr. Herbert-a member of Congress, from California-entered a Washington breakfast room late in the morning, and demanded breakfast. It being contrary to the rules of the establishmen that breakfast should be served so late, Mr. Herbert's request was refused; whereupon be assailed the waiter with violent language and threatening gestures. Having attacked the waiter first, Herbert, when the waiter and his friends gathered together around him for the purpose of meeting the fire eater, drew a revolver and shot a waiter dead

For this Mr. Herbert was arrested and tried The first jury could not agree, and were dis charged: the second found him not guilty When the verdict was brought in the whole audience applauded loudly. The tone of the press of the District has also been rather favorable to Herbert than otherwise.

Now, a question arises-what could promp this singular apparent general approval of an act, which, if it was not murder, was surely manslaughter? It is shown that Herbert pro voked the affray; and it is not shown that h stood in danger of his life, or in any reasonable fear of such danger, when he shot Keating dead How, then, can he be not guilty? Examine the subject as we may, we can come to but one conclusion, and that is, that society at Washington is so utterly debased and degraded that people think nothing of a murder, if the murderer is man "of condition" and his victim a nobody. In olden time, a noble could kill his vassal, and be quit for throwing four sols on the grave; though, if he killed a man of his own station, he was liable to find himself in serious trouble. The question in those days turned on "the sort" of the parties. It seems that these old times are being revived at Washington, and that men "of the better sort" may beat, fight, challenge and slay as they please, without fear of the conse quences.

The only inference we will draw at present is

this:-We strongly advise every one having a neck to be broken, or a skin to be perforated, to keep far away from Washington; for he may be beaten or killed there, at any time, with

HEALTH OF THE CITY.-Notwithstanding the report of the City Inspector, we find that the most unmistakable nuisances exist in this city Notwithstanding the alleged fact that the Health Wardens report at his office every morning for duty, it does not follow that they perform any other services. We do not believe they inspect every house and premises in their districts, as the Inspector insinuates. On the contrary, we know a good many places they have not inspected at all. We our selves, within a week, during a stroll along the East river, between Twenty-eighth and Fortythird streets, found the gutters of the cross street reeking with filth, and the air almost insupportable. A few days ago, Ann street, between Broadway and Nassau, was a quagmire of mud and nastiness, and some of the most respectable inhabitants there said it had not been attended to for a long time. We were informed yesterday that in Fifty-second street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, there is a large number of lots in the most shocking condition-occupied by cow stables, filled with excrements, garbage and refusethey infect the air, and make it pestiferous. In Forty-third street, between the same avenues, the gutters are reeking with stagnant water, and in particular in the rear of No. 163. In the same street, privies remain uncovered, exhaling their odors to the hot sun. In Thirty-seventh, Thirtyeighth and Thirty-ninth streets, near Ninth avenue, the gutters are also full of dirty water. On Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, in the same quarter, on the north side, the lots are filled with garbage. In the Sixteenth and Twentieth wards, the same state of things existed up to within a few days, if it does not exist now. Passengers going up to their country residences by the Hudson River Railroad assure us that between Chambers street and Thirty-first street the smells are overpowering. In the rear of the Exchange, only the other day the same thing was observed. In Twenty-eighth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, the washing of a large number of carriages in the street, the stoppage of the gutters by builders, and their inattention to the complaints of the neighborhood, causes the water to set back, partly to overflow the street, and in a few hours it is covered with green slime, the swash of dirty carriages and reeking horses. In Twenty-sixth street, between the Seventh and Tenth avenues, the gutters and sunken places in the street are entirely unattended to, as we are informed on the best authority. Even the Board of Health admits there are 150 sunken lots required to be immediately filled up. We have no doubt, that upon further inquiry it will be found that hundreds of other places equally neglected may be found, and when found we will make a note of them." The Inspector's report shows, we admit, that the general health of the city is better this year than it has been for years past. This is owing to the increased use of the Croton, and the extension of the sewer system. The City Inspector can claim no credit for this. On the contrary, he is obliged to acknowledge the large increase in the bills of mortality for the last two weeks. And as regards the strokes of the sun. which he reports as the causes of the sudden deaths, we would ask one question:-Have not four of these cases died of the black vomit, removed to Staten Island from this city? At all events we have heard so.

It is all nonsense for the Inspector or any of his subordinates to blow and bluster. The city is not in a cleanly condition, and everybody knows it. We do not say these things to alarn any one, but an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Nor will our readers wonder that we had so seriously considered this subject, when we inform them that we learn from an official personage, whose duties compel him to remain at the Quarantine station, that eight deaths have occurred there within the last thirty-six hours of yellow fever, among the employés at the station. A laundress, whose business it was to purify the clothes of passengers from infected ports, is dead her husband, in the vigor of health, has followed her; and two young children, also, have fallen victims to the disease. Nor is this all. Person are constantly coming up from the island who have been in the neighborhood of the disease, and who have had personal intercourse with the sick.

As we have already intimated, we are no alarmists, but it is the most dangerous and the most wicked of all deceptions to keep back the truth when by promulgating it in time we may spare the city a great calamity.

ASSOCIATION TRIED AND PROVED WANTING. Within the last few weeks quite a number of a sociations that were formed years ago have broken up and gone to pieces. Some were formed on one principle, some on another; but all, more or less, were intended to illustrate the truth of the pretended axiom that associated labor was preferable in every way to individual or isolated en-

One of these associations was the New Jersey Foureirite Phalanx, an experiment intended to prove the practicability and soundness of the theories to which Monsieur Fourier contrived to attach his name: it failed some months since, and the corporate assets were sold at auction for the benefit of the remaining shareholders. Quite recently we received accounts of the failure of the Icarian establishment in Texas, founded by that amiable but weak headed philanthropist, Monsieur Cabet. It seems that he and his disciples quarrelled about the women and wrote pamphlets against each other, and called each other hard names just like so many common mortals; and so the thing broke up, poor old Mr. Cabet declaring in his last manifesto that his heart strings had broken with it. We note, also, that the Ebenezer Society, of Erie county, has recently been sold out; that the Beaver Island Mormons are being disbanded and driven away; and that the Rappites, who made such a noise and attracted so much attention in Pennsylvania a short while since, are rapidly diminishing in numbers and looking as though they would not last long.

It can hardly be pretended that this uniformity of failure is the fruit of accident. It must be the consequence of a general rule operating uniformly upon the various associations. Nor can that rule be long sought for in vain. Association necessarily gives the death blow to private enterprise, which has always been the source of every great work that mankind has achieved; necessarily deprives the individual of that independence which is essential to the conception and execution of great designs; and crushes society under a despotissa which is none the less grinding because it is wielded by a corporate body and not an individual. Thus stripping men of the best stimulus to exertion, the best guarantee of ability, and the very power of acting, it necessarily leads straight to failure.

Low Water in the Cuito.—There was but twenty inches water in the channel of the Unio river at Pitteburgh on the Year 1975, 202 1222 2.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS,

Interesting from Washington.

OME DEVELOPMENTS RESPECTING THE PROPOSEDPACIFIC RAILROAD ARRIVAL OF GEN. GOICOURIA—REMOVAL OF GOV. SHANNON AND APPOINT-MENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR, ETC.

Thurlow Weed and his clique met with a terrible disappoirtment to day in the refusal of the House 1) take up the Pacific dailr ad bil. They will doubtless return. to the charge; but your expose of the schema will wilt it completely. Although estensibly for three reads, yet the Northern route is in reality the bon boucks. On the other routes the states are permitted to designate what com-paries shall build them. The Northern route, however, s given by name to the Northern Lakes and Pacific Railroal Company, of which Alexander Ramsay is President.
This is a company which has been gotten up under thegeneral railroad law of lows, and its corporators are principally the chief operators of the New York Central Bailroad monopoly, with a few outsiders, whose connections with men in Congress are supposed to give them nfluence. At the articles of incorporation are still left open, changes in the names of the corporators are ade to suit the occasion, and, Ike rats in a barn, they run in and out with wenderful rapidity. The following list, however, comprises the principal operators:—Orville Robiason, of New York, Thurlow Weed's friend Mr. Schoolcraft, of Albany, O. B. Matteson's friend; Eras us Corning, of New York; E. B. Morgan, of New York a brother-in-law of Ehim Washburne, of Hinois; Mr. Bennett, brother of the member of Congress from New York; George Ashmun and ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts friends of Mr. Speaker Banks Moses H Grinnell, of New York; ex Chancellor Farnsworth, a friend of Senator Stuart, of Michigan; Michael Bright, brother of the Vice President.

The amount of land sought by the grant is about forty million acres. The great object to be secured is the election of either Cormug or Morgan as Governor of New York: and it is believed the immense amount of property the bill would give the company, and the number of contracts, would secure this result. A glance at the names of the parties is sufficient to unveil the scheme. They supposed they were sure of a two-hirds vote this morn-

ing. The result was beggarly in feed.

Mr. Campbell. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has prepared an elaborate report on the tariff and firance generally. It is probable he will ask leave to-present it and make it the special order for an early days

Gen. Goicouria, Walker's new minister to England and Willard's. He brings important news from Nicaragua toour government. He will call on Secretary Marcy to-morrow, and post bim up in regard to affairs in Centrali America. He purposes leaving here to morrow evening for New York, from thence to England by first stea nor, so as to be there at the final settlement of the Central American imbroglio. The general theme of conversation about the city to-day

was the Burlingame card. It is thought there will be some difficulty grow out of this aftair yet.

The President has nominated to the Senate John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Kansas in the

place of Shannon, removed. Mr. Geary, for many years a civil engineer, was elected Colonel of the second Penn-sylvania Regiment in the Mexican war. He was appointed by President Polk, in 1849, to proceed to California ag-Postmaster of San Francisco. He was subsequently ap-pointed by General Riley, Judge or Alcalde. He was the first Mayor of San Francisco under the city charter, and was appointed by the State Legislature a member of the Commissioners for the funded debt. He is represented as being forty years of age, and admirably fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office to which the President has appointed him.

General Houston has just completed a letter to his constituents, defining his political position and declaring top-Fillmore and Donelson.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

A split in the Democratic Convention which is to assemble here to-morrow, seems at present inevitable. There are rumors affeat that special instructions have: been given from headquarters not to endorse Hickman, but his friends are active in his defence, and both parties threaten to withdraw.

WEST CHESTER, Pa. , July 28, 1854.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Washington, July 28, 1866. REVISION OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM. The bill to amend the diplomatic and conseinr systems

vas taken up and considered and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Puon, (dem.) of Chio, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the fenatewhether any application has been made to him by the Governor of California to maintain the laws and peace of that State against the usurpee authority of the Vigilance-Committee of 2an Francisco, and also to communicate whatever information he may have respecting the Vigilance Committee.

OCEAN POSTAL FACILITIES. Mr. Clavros, (K. N.) of Delaware, presented the peti-tion of Mr. Vanderbilt, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with him for carrying the mail in steamships from New York to-

Mr. CLATTON also introduced a bill, which was referred, of the transfer introduced a bill, which was referred, proposing monthly trips for ten years, at a compensation of \$14,680 the round trip, the government having the power to increase the same to semi monthly service by giving sufficient notice, and to appropriate to its use any or all of the stemships, at a price to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy and Mr Vanderbilt, and in case of disagreement, their price to be determined by valuation.

The bills making appropriations for the construction of harbors at the mouths of Grand river and Black lake, Michigan, were passed. Adjourned. House of Representatives.

Wasmxoron, July 28, 1856.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS. The House passed, by a vote of 117 egainst 48, the bill appropriating \$200,000 for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi river.

Mr. Dunn, (nigger worshipper) of Ind., moved to take up the Senate's bill providing for the admission of Kansag nto the Union, his intention being to offer a substitute re-organizing the Territory, restoring the Masouri Compromise, and dismissing indictments for treasure, &c.

THE ADMISSION OF KANEAS.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 103 against 72—not two thirds.

Mr. DENVER, (dem.) of Cal., from the select committee, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him-to make a report on the Pacific Rulroad bill.

Motion negatived by 77 against 87.

CLEROM BOISE MULDINGS.

The Senate's resolution appropriating \$3,000 for a modi-fication of the plan of the Custom House at Edsworth, Maine, was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on

The House then went into committee of the whole on The House then went into committee of the whole on The Abril Approximation mil.

Mr. Sherman, (nigger worsthipper.) of Ohio, offered an amendment, that no part of the military lores of the United Stateshall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleges have of the Legislature a sembly convened at Shawneo Mission, until Congress declares whether those laws were passed by the Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law, and until Congress so declares that it shall be the duty of the President to nee the military forces to preserve peace, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and protect the persons and property of the citizens of the Territory on the nighways of Missouri and elsewhere, against unlawful search and seizure, and that the Precident disarm the prosent militis, recall all United States, arms and provent armed men from going into the Territory to disture the public peace or enforce real or pretended laws.

The Chamsian, (Mr. Leiler) decided the amendment out of order, but was overruled by a majority of two.

Mr. Sherman said his amendment was just, fair and housest, and would do more for the settlement of the Kansas difficulties than all the bills for that purpose put together.

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houses, and would do more for the settlement of the Kansas difficulties than all the bills for that purpose put together.

Mr. Streemens, (national) of Ga., contended that Congress had no right to decide on the validity of the laws of Kansas. That was a question for the Judiciary. He was for the people of the Territory governing themselves.

Mr. Grow, (nigger worshipper) of Fa., insided that it was the bouncen duty of Congress to protect the cultzons in all the rights guaranteed them in the organic act. They were controlled by despotism and usurpation, and be was not willing that the federal troops should cource them after they had been trampled down by maranders.

Mr. Stremens, replying, said he believed that the Nebraska-kansas bill was a proper one, and would have admirably answered the purpose for which it was designed had its operation not been obstructed by those who opposed in the beginning and clamored against it throughout.

Mr. Pirkips, (dem.) of Mo., remarked that Mr. Sherman's amendment was violative of the constitution, which instrument guaranteed the right of the people to bear arms, and provided for the maintenance of milita.

Mr. Grignos, (nigger worshipper) of Obio, was opposed to giving the Executive funds to support despotism and usurpation. He would not vote a dollar for the army without limiting the appropriations.

Mr. Shirin, (K. N.) of Va., wished the country to know

to giving the recommendation of the army without limiting the appropriations.

Mr. Surin, (k. N.) of Va. wished the country to know that a party in the House design to stop the wheels of government, and area the Senate into co-operation with a measure not prairiteable, and the only effect of which with he revolution, and, he would add, moral trageon.

Mr. Davinsos, (clem) of La, said the republicans proposed attaching to the bill an objectionable feature to the standard country and dared assets.